

AMERICAN TARIFF LAWS.

VI—THE TARIFF OF ABOMINATIONS.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

In all the history of the world there has never been such a stupendous effort to laugh anything out of the court of public opinion as the effort made in 1828 to discredit protection as a governmental policy. With mock devotion to it, many free traders made speeches in its behalf that were as able presentations of the case of protection as its most sincere exponents had ever offered. The free traders became as lavish in handing out protection arguments as the most ardent protectionists themselves. Duties were piled on with unrestricted hand; duties so high, so absurd, so uncalculated, that they served to give the measure clear title to its popular name—the tariff of abominations. When it came through the legislative mill a more grotesque grist was never seen. It seemed that the laughing-it-out-of-court programme was going to succeed.

Although an edifice of such horrid and shocking designs and proportions, it served all the main purposes for which a proper structure is built. The unexpected success that attended the working of the measure after it became law turned the tables on the framers, and the protection that had been made sport of had the last and best laugh.

There were two dominant notes in the tariff legislation of 1828. The first was the effort to make it ridiculous; the other, the effort to make it a sort of political football in the Presidential field. The tariff had hitherto not been a strict party question, but more of a sectional issue. Now some observers began to see a Presidency in it. The effort to make a President out of it cropped out in the House proceedings on the famous "Tariff Bill" of 1827. A strong effort was made to unite all the forces of free trade against Adams in order to capture enough protectionists to ensure the election of Jackson. It was necessary to attract New Englanders by refusing its manufacturers relief, without seeming to reject protection by a direct repudiation. Led by James Buchanan, the effort to make political capital out of a woolsen bill in the House was entirely successful.

Politics was played in the Senate with equal success. Martin Van Buren could have cast the vote that would have inclined the passed the woolsen bill, but he remained silent, and thereby forced Vice President Calhoun to vote, so as to place on Mr. Calhoun's shoulders what ever odium might attach to the defeat of the bill. The woolsen bill was defeated, but both sides prepared for the next Congress. When the Twentieth Congress organized it was found that free trade was again in the saddle. Andrew Stevenson, a Virginia free trader, was elected Speaker, and the protectionists declared that his election was accomplished by promise of concessions to them. The organization of the House was a triumph for the Jackson party.

The bill which was to be the basis of the act of 1828 was reported to the House on the last day of January. Though it was drawn by free traders, and the report thereon made by free traders, there was not a word hostile to protection in it. Imagine John Sharp Williams, Champ Clark, and Bourke Cockran bringing in a bill and a report with protection written in every clause! Yet that was exactly what happened in the Twentieth Congress, only the names were different.

The protectionists understood the hollow pretenses of the bill, and one of them said right in meeting that if the committee had sought to frame the worst bill possible, it could not have made it in one that served their aims more fully. The newspapers of the country refused to approve the measure. When it came up for consideration of all the States south of the Maryland line, it got only the votes of three members from Virginia and those of Kentucky. It finally passed the House by a vote of 166 to 81.

After passing the House, the measure was taken in hand by the Senate, which proceeded promptly to out-herd the House. After serving as a political football in the Senate for some weeks, the measure was passed by the Senate, and the act was signed on May 19. The approval of Mr. Adams was not given because he liked the measure, but up to his time President had ever vetoed an act of Congress except on constitutional grounds. Andrew Jackson was the first President who ever vetoed a measure on the grounds of expediency.

The opposing sentiments in the enactment of the tariff of abominations is illustrated by the debate on the approval of the title of Mr. Wilde, of Georgia, wanted to add, in order to show that the measure was for the words "and for the encouragement of certain manufactures." John Randolph, of Virginia, opposed that amendment, saying that the bill referred to no manufactures of any sort, except the manufacture of a President of the United States. Others sought to write in the title that it was intended "to increase the profits of certain manufactures," to "transfer the manufacturing capital of New England to other States," and many other such propositions. Of course, none of them was adopted.

When the news of the passage of the act of 1828 was received in New York many of the ships in port lowered their flags to half-mast, in token of what they believed to be the doom of the American shipping. In Charleston, S. C., the same course was pursued. Here it was the British vessels which took the initiative. Many of the American vessels, thinking the lowering of the British flag was due to some bad news from home, followed suit out of respect to the Britons.

The act of 1828 was passed only after the most strenuous campaign of education that had yet been seen in America. Heskiah Niles was early in the field with his Register, published in Baltimore. He established such a wide reputation for candor and fairness, and proved himself such an unselfish devotee of the truth, first and protection afterward, that his Register gathered to itself a greater influence in directing the currents of public thought than any other single agency in the country. He printed both sides of the case, and did not resort to the doubtful expedient of printing the weakest speeches in favor of free trade and the strongest in favor of protection. He printed the strong speeches for the former as faithfully as the latter, and both sides on the tariff issue read the Register.

Another man whose name was connected with the propaganda of the day was Matthew Carey. Like Niles, he was absolutely fair, clearly unselfish, wholly devoted to the truth, and eminently just to both sides. He worked through the circulation of pamphlets and leaflets. The influence of these two men upon the sentiment of the time cannot be overestimated. Their publications went into every school district in the land, and the store-bought debating societies, a hundred times more common then than now, took their cues from these publications.

In all the history of the world there has never been such a stupendous effort to laugh anything out of the court of public opinion as the effort made in 1828 to discredit protection as a governmental policy. With mock devotion to it, many free traders made speeches in its behalf that were as able presentations of the case of protection as its most sincere exponents had ever offered. The free traders became as lavish in handing out protection arguments as the most ardent protectionists themselves. Duties were piled on with unrestricted hand; duties so high, so absurd, so uncalculated, that they served to give the measure clear title to its popular name—the tariff of abominations. When it came through the legislative mill a more grotesque grist was never seen. It seemed that the laughing-it-out-of-court programme was going to succeed.

Although an edifice of such horrid and shocking designs and proportions, it served all the main purposes for which a proper structure is built. The unexpected success that attended the working of the measure after it became law turned the tables on the framers, and the protection that had been made sport of had the last and best laugh.

There were two dominant notes in the tariff legislation of 1828. The first was the effort to make it ridiculous; the other, the effort to make it a sort of political football in the Presidential field. The tariff had hitherto not been a strict party question, but more of a sectional issue. Now some observers began to see a Presidency in it. The effort to make a President out of it cropped out in the House proceedings on the famous "Tariff Bill" of 1827. A strong effort was made to unite all the forces of free trade against Adams in order to capture enough protectionists to ensure the election of Jackson. It was necessary to attract New Englanders by refusing its manufacturers relief, without seeming to reject protection by a direct repudiation. Led by James Buchanan, the effort to make political capital out of a woolsen bill in the House was entirely successful.

Politics was played in the Senate with equal success. Martin Van Buren could have cast the vote that would have inclined the passed the woolsen bill, but he remained silent, and thereby forced Vice President Calhoun to vote, so as to place on Mr. Calhoun's shoulders what ever odium might attach to the defeat of the bill. The woolsen bill was defeated, but both sides prepared for the next Congress. When the Twentieth Congress organized it was found that free trade was again in the saddle. Andrew Stevenson, a Virginia free trader, was elected Speaker, and the protectionists declared that his election was accomplished by promise of concessions to them. The organization of the House was a triumph for the Jackson party.

The bill which was to be the basis of the act of 1828 was reported to the House on the last day of January. Though it was drawn by free traders, and the report thereon made by free traders, there was not a word hostile to protection in it. Imagine John Sharp Williams, Champ Clark, and Bourke Cockran bringing in a bill and a report with protection written in every clause! Yet that was exactly what happened in the Twentieth Congress, only the names were different.

The protectionists understood the hollow pretenses of the bill, and one of them said right in meeting that if the committee had sought to frame the worst bill possible, it could not have made it in one that served their aims more fully. The newspapers of the country refused to approve the measure. When it came up for consideration of all the States south of the Maryland line, it got only the votes of three members from Virginia and those of Kentucky. It finally passed the House by a vote of 166 to 81.

After passing the House, the measure was taken in hand by the Senate, which proceeded promptly to out-herd the House. After serving as a political football in the Senate for some weeks, the measure was passed by the Senate, and the act was signed on May 19. The approval of Mr. Adams was not given because he liked the measure, but up to his time President had ever vetoed an act of Congress except on constitutional grounds. Andrew Jackson was the first President who ever vetoed a measure on the grounds of expediency.

The opposing sentiments in the enactment of the tariff of abominations is illustrated by the debate on the approval of the title of Mr. Wilde, of Georgia, wanted to add, in order to show that the measure was for the words "and for the encouragement of certain manufactures." John Randolph, of Virginia, opposed that amendment, saying that the bill referred to no manufactures of any sort, except the manufacture of a President of the United States. Others sought to write in the title that it was intended "to increase the profits of certain manufactures," to "transfer the manufacturing capital of New England to other States," and many other such propositions. Of course, none of them was adopted.

When the news of the passage of the act of 1828 was received in New York many of the ships in port lowered their flags to half-mast, in token of what they believed to be the doom of the American shipping. In Charleston, S. C., the same course was pursued. Here it was the British vessels which took the initiative. Many of the American vessels, thinking the lowering of the British flag was due to some bad news from home, followed suit out of respect to the Britons.

The act of 1828 was passed only after the most strenuous campaign of education that had yet been seen in America. Heskiah Niles was early in the field with his Register, published in Baltimore. He established such a wide reputation for candor and fairness, and proved himself such an unselfish devotee of the truth, first and protection afterward, that his Register gathered to itself a greater influence in directing the currents of public thought than any other single agency in the country. He printed both sides of the case, and did not resort to the doubtful expedient of printing the weakest speeches in favor of free trade and the strongest in favor of protection. He printed the strong speeches for the former as faithfully as the latter, and both sides on the tariff issue read the Register.

Another man whose name was connected with the propaganda of the day was Matthew Carey. Like Niles, he was absolutely fair, clearly unselfish, wholly devoted to the truth, and eminently just to both sides. He worked through the circulation of pamphlets and leaflets. The influence of these two men upon the sentiment of the time cannot be overestimated. Their publications went into every school district in the land, and the store-bought debating societies, a hundred times more common then than now, took their cues from these publications.

The free traders got into the field much later, and their efforts never were as successful as those of the protectionists. They had memorials to Congress pre-

SEEKS IDENTITY OF WHITMER MOB

State's Attorney Will Investigate Lynching.

UNDERTAKER GIVEN ORDERS

Apprehension Felt for Safety of Prosecutor, Who Is, However, Fully Determined to Probe Matter. Police Chief White's Assistant Strung to Telegraph Pole.

Special to The Washington Herald. Elkins, W. Va., March 19.—H. G. Kump, State's attorney for Randolph County, will leave in the morning for Whitmer, where Joe Brown was hanged by a mob, for the purpose of investigating the lynching. He said to-day that he would make vigorous efforts to learn the identity of those implicated in the lynching and bring them to justice.

Having in mind the three other lynchings in this county within the last decade, this decision was reached immediately after he learned that at the inquest at Whitmer this morning the jury, after examining the two guards, N. Y. Nordeck and Charles Cross, decided that Brown came to his death at the hands of a mob of masked men. Neither of the witnesses mentioned was able to identify any members of the mob.

Since it became known that the prosecuting attorney had decided to run down the members of the mob some apprehension has been felt for his own safety, but notwithstanding any personal risk he may run, he has made up his mind to pursue the investigation to the end.

Difficultly in securing a burial place for the victim of the lynchings was encountered to-day. The city at first refused to consent to Brown's being buried in the city cemetery, but later consented upon the advice of the prosecuting attorney.

An undertaker at Hamilton was informed late last night that there would be a lynching at Whitmer, and was told to go to Whitmer in the morning.

Mob Worked Quietly. Waiting until late in the night, when the streets were deserted, a mob of masked men, secretly organized, without noise, marched upon the jail and demanded that Brown be given to them. In the face of such odds the guards were forced to give up their prisoner. Weak from loss of blood, and from the pain of a shattered arm, Brown put up a feeble resistance, and was soon overcome. He was hustled around the corner of Railroad avenue, the principal street of the city, the noise adjusted, and he was strung up.

From the time the lynching party stormed the jail until Brown was dangled from the cross arm not a shot was fired, the mob proceeding deliberately and quietly, doing their work with dispatch.

So little disturbance was created that few outside of the members of the party learned of Brown's fate until this morning, when his body was found. It was cut down this morning and an inquest held, the jury returning a verdict of death at the hands of parties unknown.

TRIES TO FREE MUELLER. Habeas Corpus Proceedings Will Be Instituted for Sweetheart Slayer. Baltimore, Md., March 19.—Former Congressman Harry B. Wolf, counsel for Joseph John Mueller, who shot and killed his sweetheart, Miss Regina Reed, on March 8, at Mount Washington, stated to-day that he would attempt to secure the release of his client from the Towson jail on habeas corpus proceedings, claiming that the State has no evidence to justify holding the man.

The only evidence in the hands of the authorities, says the lawyer, is the statement made by the man himself, which is to the effect that he shot the girl by accident. This, in the opinion of Mr. Wolf, is not sufficient ground for his further incarceration.

\$5,000,000 FOR COAL LANDS. Steel Trust Buys Holdings of Josiah V. Thompson. Fairmont, W. Va., March 19.—Josiah V. Thompson, of Uniontown, has sold his extensive coal holdings in Greens and Fayette counties, Pa., to the United States Steel Corporation. This is the largest fuel deal ever executed in Western Pennsylvania. The price is reported to be \$5,000,000. It is stated that Mr. Thompson will head a subsidiary company, which will control the fuel supply of the corporation.

Mr. Thompson held the same position with reference to coal that Henry W. Oliver did to the ore deposits in the Lake region before he convinced the Carnegie Steel Company that the control of raw material was a corporation's strongest hold.

The purchase of the Thompson coal holdings will place the United States Steel Corporation in an independent position. It is believed that this deal is a step taken by the United States Steel Corporation to secure coke coal as a reserve against the exhaustion of the coke coal deposits owned by the corporation in the Connellsville field. The iron ore beds controlled by the corporation are so large and contain such a vast quantity of ore that well-informed coal men consider the purchase of additional coke tracts by the corporation imperative.

FOUND PARALYZED IN OFFICE. Col. Russell, Superintendent of Cemetery, in Serious Condition. Hagerstown, Md., March 19.—Col. John B. Russell, the new superintendent of the National Cemetery at Sharpsburg, was found paralyzed in his office this morning. Edward Hebb, an employee at the cemetery, arrived on account of some sheep. The body of Mrs. Wheatley was buried to-day in the family burying ground on the farm.

New Postmasters Appointed. Postmasters were appointed yesterday as follows: Maryland—Hayden, Queen Anne County, Walter Cook, vice Medford T. Cahall, resigned; Jarboville, St. Marys County, Mrs. Emma J. Goodrich, vice Stephen Goodrich, resigned. West Virginia—Nye, Putnam County, Heskiah Garrett; Oakland, Morgan County, James T. Ambrose; Vaughan, Nicholas County, Edgar A. Willis; Zar, Preston County, John M. Smith.

Mrs. Kalbfus Dead. Special to The Washington Herald. Cumberland, Md., March 19.—Mrs. Lavinia Elizabeth Kalbfus, widow of Rev. Charles Kalbfus, died yesterday morning at the Beall Mansion, Frostburg, from infirmities incident to old age. She was eighty-seven years of age, and was a native of Frostburg, and belonged to one of the most prominent families.

HICKMAN ACQUITTED.

Jury Says He Is Not Guilty of Murder of Meldrum. Special to The Washington Herald. Parkersburg, W. Va., March 19.—At 5 o'clock this evening the jury in the case of Ralph Hickman, on trial at Harrisville for the murder of Frank Meldrum last October, brought in a verdict of not guilty after deliberating just thirty minutes.

The crowd attempted a demonstration when the verdict was read, which the court officers promptly repressed.

DEATH IN WAKE OF FLOOD

Parkersburg's Water Pumps Collapse—Three Killed. Sleeping City Caught by Sudden Torrent of Water Rushing Down Side of Hill.

Parkersburg, W. Va., March 19.—By the bursting of two huge water tanks three persons were killed this morning, four fatally injured, and many less seriously hurt. The tanks held the whole of the city's water supply, which is now cut off, and a water famine is threatened. The damage is estimated at \$50,000.

Rushing down hill the flood swept away houses, knocking them against one another and throwing the occupants from their beds into the icy water. When searching parties went through the ruins later in the morning they found the remains of Walter Waggle, his wife, and their small child.

The flood came just before daybreak, at 5:30, before the hills had awakened for the day.

Twenty houses were demolished and twenty more flooded. St. John's Lutheran Church, which was ruined, acted as a bulwark against the worst of the flood and saved many houses from being swept away and the lives of those in them.

Mrs. John Maloney, who was carried fifty yards in her half demolished house, had both legs broken and is reported to be dying. Ethel Jones, with her father and mother, was carried a great distance. She may die, while her parents escaped with a few scratches.

A young man, an invalid, was badly bruised and shocked, and will probably die. Clara Jones, colored, had her collar bone broken, was hurt internally, and may die.

Mrs. R. C. Crim was badly bruised, but will recover. Blanche Hollander, colored, has a broken leg and contusions on her body. Many others sustained minor injuries.

The city council in special session ordered the city water works pumped directly into the mains to stop a water famine and avoid the danger of fire.

The authorities have decided that the bursting of the tanks was due to an accident, the supports of one of the tanks breaking, and causing it to fall on the other. It was at first thought that the tanks had been blown up by some miscreant with dynamite.

MURPHY GETS LIFE TERM.

Slayer of Woman Admits Second Degree Murder. Wheeling, W. Va., March 19.—D. W. Murphy, charged with the brutal murder of Annie Rhodes, to-day pleaded guilty to the charge of murder in the second degree and was sentenced by Judge John Pollock to a life term in the penitentiary.

Murphy, who lived with the woman in a boarding house, killed her on July 22, 1908, and left a note saying he had taken his own life by jumping in the river.

Several months ago the police learned that Murphy was still alive and working in a mine at Charleston, W. Va. He was arrested and brought back.

ANOTHER "DRY" VICTORY.

Lynchburg Contest Decided in Favor of Anti-Saloon. Special to The Washington Herald. Lynchburg, Va., March 19.—In the Corporation Court to-day Judge Christian handed down his decision in the contest of the local option election, in which he holds for the "dry" act constitutional, and that voters in the annexed portions of the city who participated in the election before being actual residents of the city twelve months had a legal right to do so.

In dismissing the contest Judge Christian holds that the matter was a public one and placed the cost on the State. The effect of the decision along with that of the Supreme Court is that Lynchburg will be "dry" for two years. The saloons closed on March 8, since when there have been but four arrests for drunkenness in the city.

WHEATLEY CONFESSES.

Generally Believed Culpeper Wife-Slayer Is Insane. Special to The Washington Herald. Culpeper, Va., March 19.—The general opinion here is that Henry Wheatley, who killed his wife with an ax and then cut her throat, and afterward tried to commit suicide, is insane. The court has already been requested to appoint a commission to examine the man.

DAILY COURT RECORD

(Friday, March 19, 1909.)

Supreme Court of the United States. Present: Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Brandeis, Mr. Justice Holmes, Mr. Justice Day, and Mr. Justice Moody. L. Sidney Carver, of New York City, N. Y., was admitted to practice.

No. 66. Expanded Metal Company et al., petitioners, vs. Eugene W. Bradford et al., respondents. No. 66. The General Paving Company, petitioners, vs. The Expanded Metal Company, respondents. Continued by Mr. Thomas W. Bakerwell for the General Paving Company et al., by Mr. Ernest Howard Hunter for The Expanded Metal Company et al., and concluded by Mr. Frederick P. Fish for The General Paving Company et al., by George G. Goodrich, respondent, by John W. Ferris et al., respondent, continued by Mr. John G. Johnson for the appellants, and continued by Mr. J. W. Doney for the appellees. Adjourned until Monday, March 22, at 12 o'clock.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Court of Appeals. Adjourned from day to day.

Equity Court No. 1. JUSTICE BARNARD. No session.

Equity Court No. 2. JUSTICE WRIGHT. No. 2372. In re The Citizens Fire Insurance Company, petitioners, vs. Attorney, W. F. Mattinger. No. 2383. Campbell et al. vs. Webb et al., et al. continued. Attorneys, D. S. Mackall—W. C. Clephane.

No. 2384. Browne vs. Browne, rule returned. March 23. Attorneys, M. T. Clinch—J. E. Laker. No. 2385. Taylor et al. vs. Cunningham et al., guardian ad litem appointed. Attorneys, P. M. Brown and C. W. Clagett—Mills and Smith. No. 2386. England vs. England, order appointing commissioner to take testimony. Attorneys, Campbell—Carrington—F. A. Fanning.

No. 2370. Muller vs. Muller, suit dismissed. Attorneys, J. A. Toomey—R. L. Montague and L. A. Baker. No. 2387. Barkdale, executor, vs. Morgan et al., guardian ad litem appointed. Attorneys, Wilson and Barkdale.

No. 2382. Los Oros Co. vs. Davis; deposit allowed in bond. Attorneys, J. L. Durlington—S. A. Putnam and J. K. M. Norton. No. 2386. Somerset Hotel and Column Co. vs. Price et al. to amend and make new parties granted. Attorneys, Wilson and Barkdale—Charles Bendish.

No. 2388. Maloney vs. Maloney; defendant ordered to file testimony. Attorneys, R. N. Donaldson and G. P. Hoover. No. 2389. Stewart, plaintiff, vs. Maloney, defendant. Defendant allowed. Attorneys, L. G. Miles—Mills and Smith.

No. 2384. Sullivan vs. Sullivan; trustees to sell appointed; bond, \$5,000. Attorneys, R. L. Montague and J. A. Morarty—A. H. Bell and Bernard Johnson.

Assignments for March 22, 1909: No. 238. Kitchner vs. Kitchner. Attorneys, W. G. Gardner—Allen Kluge and E. B. Calvert. No. 238. Walsh vs. Walsh. Attorneys, G. F. Havell—W. J. Colbert.

Circuit Court No. 1. JUSTICE STAFFORD. No. 50718. Milligan vs. Metford; order for return of deposit for costs.

No. 50587. Cortright and Co. vs. Sloan and Co.; order further extending time to settle bill of exceptions. Attorneys, H. W. Wheatley—Tucker and Berry.

No. 4962. Rucker, administrator, vs. Lockwood; motion for new trial argued and submitted. Attorneys, Fox and Putnam—W. H. Robinson.

No. 4963. Taylor vs. Taylor; motion for leave to withdraw pleas overruled. Attorneys, C. H. Merrill and W. E. Ambrose—Birney and Woodard.

No. 5043. Goetz, administrator, vs. Goetz; motion to dismiss suit overruled and security for costs ordered. Attorneys, G. A. Blankenship—McNeill and McNeill.

No. 50573. Finch vs. Souden; motion for judgment allowed; leave granted defendant to amend plea. Attorneys, Simmons and White—W. G. Baker.

No. 51387. Woodward Lumber Company vs. American Compound Dye Company; order for publication of notice. Attorneys, R. A. Donnan.

No. 51388. Pratt-Kirk Company vs. The Venerated Dye Company; same. Attorneys, same.

No. 50586. Dineley vs. Emswold; motion for new trial argued and submitted. Attorneys, E. L. Giles and J. J. Brown—Charles Poe.

No. 50586. Dineley vs. Emswold; motion to vacate judgment overruled; appeal noted. Attorneys, C. E. Ring—G. F. Omsky.

No. 5141. Pilling vs. Garrett et al.; leave granted to file petition to intervene. Attorneys, E. L. Giles and J. J. Brown—Charles Poe.

No. 4962. News Publishing Company vs. Little; appeal noted; overruled; bond, \$50. Attorneys, A. Woodard—Holmes Conrad and Leigh Robinson.

Assignments for Monday, March 22, 1909: No. 51387. Taylor vs. Taylor; order for new trial. Attorneys, Robinson—Whitely—J. R. Ryan.

No. 51387. Taylor vs. Taylor; order for new trial. Attorneys, Robinson—Whitely—J. R. Ryan.

No. 51387. Taylor vs. Taylor; order for new trial. Attorneys, Robinson—Whitely—J. R. Ryan.

No. 51387. Taylor vs. Taylor; order for new trial. Attorneys, Robinson—Whitely—J. R. Ryan.

No. 51387. Taylor vs. Taylor; order for new trial. Attorneys, Robinson—Whitely—J. R. Ryan.

No. 51387. Taylor vs. Taylor; order for new trial. Attorneys, Robinson—Whitely—J. R. Ryan.

No. 51387. Taylor vs. Taylor; order for new trial. Attorneys, Robinson—Whitely—J. R. Ryan.

No. 51387. Taylor vs. Taylor; order for new trial. Attorneys, Robinson—Whitely—J. R. Ryan.

ATLANTIC CITY RESORTS.

COME TO ATLANTIC CITY AND ENJOY THE DELICIOUSNESS OF THE SEASIDE, COMBINED WITH THE COMFORTS AND CONVENIENCES WHICH THIS FAMOUS ALL-THE-YEAR RESORT HAS TO OFFER.

HOTEL DENNIS IS ALWAYS OPEN HERE AND UNOBSTRUCTED OCEAN VIEW.

Renovated and refurnished throughout. Directly on the beach, with unobstructed view of the ocean and beach. 400 comfortable rooms on suite, with 150 private water baths. Home for Washingtonians in Atlantic City. Special winter rates. Open all the year. Write to REDDOLF, or phone to HANVELT'S RESTAURANT, M. 330.

JOEL HILLMAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Open throughout the year. Famous as the hotel for the comforts of home.

TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY. D. S. White, C. O. Marquette, President, Manager.

COME TO ATLANTIC CITY and enjoy the delights of the seaside, combined with the comforts and conveniences which this famous all-the-year resort has to offer.

HOTEL DENNIS is always open and maintains an unobstructed ocean view.

THE HOLMHURST,

Pennsylvania ave., near Beach. Unobstructed ocean view; private baths; stationary washstands with hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Elevator to street level. Open all the year. Hotel electric coach meets trains. Literature upon request. HENRY DARNELL.

HOTEL JACKSON,

On the Beach. VIRGINIA AVENUE. American and European plans; bath with toilet; booklet on application. J. H. GORMLEY.

GALEN HALL

HOTEL AND BANQUET ROOM. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. With its elegant comfort, its superior table and service, and its location on the beach, it is an ideal place for a long or short stay.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR. Virginia ave., overlooking ocean. Capacity 300. Elevator, steam heat, large sun parlor; suites with bath and every convenience; best cuisine, service. Open all the year. Special rates, \$2.50 up daily, \$12.50 up weekly. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS, Owner and Prop.

PONCE DE LEON,

Virginia ave. and Beach. Roomy plan. \$10 day up; elevator from street. ALFRED B. GRINDROD.

HOTEL BOWTHILL,

VIRGINIA AVE. Second House from Boardwalk. Open all year. Overlooking the Hotel Pier. Private baths. J. & N. R. STEWART.

HOTEL MORRIS,

Ocean end New York ave.; American and European plans; modern rooms; steam heat; large exclusive buffet; booklet. W. H. SEDDON.

Hotel Lamborn

Maryland ave., near Beach. Rooms en suite, with private baths; all conveniences; J. A. MILLER.

THE WESTMONT,

Rhode Island Ave. and the Beach. Reservations for Easter and spring now being made. Rates and Booklet on request.

PHILLIPS HOUSE

Manassas ave. and Beach. Rooms en suite, with private baths; steam heat. Elevator to street level. F. P. PHILLIPS.

Hotel Clarendon

Virginia ave. and Beach. Rooms en suite, with private baths; all conveniences; M. D. NEUMAN.

STEAMSHIPS.

BERMUDA and \$20 and UP.

First Class—including Berth and Meals. The most delightful